

THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 19.

VICTORIA, V.

THE BRITISH COLONIST
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HIGGINS, LONG & CO.

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PAYABLE INvariably IN ADVANCE.
OFFICE—Colonist Building, Government and Langley
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

AGENTS.

S. D. Levi Nanaimo, V. I.
Holder & Hart Victoria, V. I.
Sam'l Hart & Son Cowichan, do
Clarke & Co. New Westminster
Bartholomew's Express Quesnel, B.C.
do Lytton
do Yawkiwak
do Barkerville
do Hazelton
do Kamloops
L. P. Fisher Clinton
Hudson & McCarty San Francisco
E. Algar 11 Clement's Lane, London
G. Stetton Esquimalt, V. I.

Legal Notices.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

WHEREAS A PETITION FOR ADJUDICATION of bankruptcy was filed the 2nd day of March, A.D. 1868, both being duly filed against Thomas Roper, of Esq., 32, Francis Street, Victoria, and of his wife, Mary, also on his behalf, at the 109th Street, British Columbia, afterwards in partnership with William Roper, under the name and style of W. & T. Roper, as Publicans and Farmers, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is required to surrender himself to the Hon. Matthew Baillie Bowell, the First Auditor of Taxes, at the court of bankruptcy, on the 25th day of March instant, and the 28th day of April next, respectively, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, New Westminister, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects when and where the creditors are to come present to prove their debt, and at the first sitting to answer accusations, if any, and if the said Roper, the bankrupt is required to defend his examination.

All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any 1 his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to Charles Edward Pooley, the Official Assignee, whom the said Commissioner has appointed.

W. S. STRAIGHT GREEN,
Solicitor for bankrupt.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Albert F. Hicks and Tom Russell, under the name and style of Hicks & Russell, as Grocers and Confectioners, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due to and by the said firm will be paid by the said Thomas Russell, who will continue the business in his own name.

Victoria, V. I., March, 1868.

A. F. HICKS.

Witnesses—J. R. Stewart, Thos. L. Fawcett, mall

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late Brian of the name of Murray are requested to make payment to JOHN MURRAY, the unlettered, who is also authorized to receive the same. All amounts unpaid on the 15th February instant will be then paid, in a solicitor's hands for collection.

JOHN MURRAY,
Former Fortan & Douglas street,
Victoria, V. I., 12th February, 1868. m13 fm.

NOTICE

FOR AND AFTER THIS DATE I will only accept PAYMENT FOR REBTS as well as for any other payments to be made to me.

EDWARD LOWENBERG

Put up in Glass Phials, warranted

KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

These Pills are prepared expressly to operate in body, and at that greatest of blemish, PILES. SARSAPARILLA, in all cases arising from depraved humour or impure blood. The most hopeless sufferer need not despair. Under the influence of these GREAT REMEDIES, maladies that have before been considered utterly incurable, disappear quickly and permanently. In the following diseases these Pills are the greatest, and the best remedy ever prepared, and should be at once resorted to.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION
LIVER COMPLAINTS
CONSTIPATION
HEADACHE

DROPSY
PILES,

For many years these Pills have been used daily in practice, always with the best results, and it is with great pleasure to be able to recommend them to all. The 1st componant of these most efficacious and best vegetable Extracts and Salines, such as are not seldom seen in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost, and the combination of rare medicinal properties, such that in long standing and difficult diseases where other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary Pills have effected speedy and thoroughcure.

One 25 cts per Phial.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

1848 & wly Hostetter, Smith & Dean.

For particulars apply to

MILLARD & BEEDY
Wharf street.

Wanted Immediately,

ABLE AND ORDINARY SEAMEN
for China.

Apply to J. NAGLE,
Shipping Agent

1853.—For Charter, a Schooner, 50 tons register. m24

THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL

WAS AWARDED TO

J. & F. HOWARD

AT THE

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

J. & F. HOWARD,

Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,

Patentees and Manufacturers of

CHAMPION PLOUGHS,

STEAM CULTIVATORS, STEAM

PLOUGHS,

HARROWS, HORSE RAKES,

And other Agricultural Implements.

From their long experience and great manufacturing facilities, J. & F. Howard are in a position to supply Agricultural Machinery, not only of the best design but of the best workmanship. It is possible to produce their articles more cheaply than to manufacture simple tools which, whilst more efficient in their use, will prove economical and durable in use. Being extensive Farmers themselves, they have full opportunities of testing every machine before offering it to the public.

Catalogues, with full particulars, sent free on application.

London Office—4, Cheapside, three doors from St Paul's. m13 fm.

Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company (Limited).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

AN extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held in the Council Chamber, on the 24th day of April next, at 1 o'clock p.m., to consider the special Resolution passed on the 16th last, to increase the Capital of the Company.

H. GASTON, Secretary.

March 29, 1868. m20 fd.

Medical.

THE LEADING PERFUME OF THE AGE!
From Fresh Culled Flowers.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
Florida Water.

This exquisite Perfume is prepared direct from Bloom Tropical Flowers, of surpassing fragrance. Its aroma is almost inimitable; while its influence on the skin is most refreshing, imparting a Delightful Breeze, and to the overtaxed Body and Mind, particularly when mixed with the water of the bath. For

Faintings, Tumors,

Nervousness,

Headache,

And Hysteria

It is a sure and speedy relief with the very least of trouble; it has for 25 years maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba, Mexico and Central and South America, and we

desire to have the privilege of the whole.

For further particulars, apply to

MURRAY & LANMAN,
1848 & wly Webster & Langley, V. I.

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There is a general complaint that the revenues of the United States are falling off; and that, low as are the Secretary's estimates for the current fiscal year, the receipts of the Treasury will fall below them. Thus, for the six months ending with December 31st, the inland revenue receipts at the present rate will be less than \$100,000,000, while the Secretary's estimate at the 1st of December was \$106,000,000 for the six months. Two years ago this source yielded \$155,000,000 in a half-year, and now it is extremely doubtful whether the Inland Revenue and Customs combined yield more than that. The New York Tribune, in a gloomy article on the finances, says:—

"The aggregate revenue of the United States is now less than \$5,000,000 per week, or \$250,000,000 per annum. The expenditures are over \$350,000,000 per annum, but are to be reduced, we all hope, at the present session of Congress, to \$300,000,000 per annum. We are thus rushing towards a deficit of \$100,000,000 per annum, which we expect to reduce to \$50,000,000."

The Tribune complains that in this bad state of affairs everybody wants the taxes taken off their own particular interest, when the taxes will have to be increased, not reduced, if the country expects to get safely through. It seems now extremely improbable that the cotton tax or the duties on manufactures will be taken off. The country cannot do without the money they yield.

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, who is a leading cotton manufacturer of New England, has recently expressed great fears as to the future prosperity of that branch of industry in America. He states that it is humiliating for America to know that with the despised, short-stapled, bucky Indian cotton a fabric is to-day produced by English skill and labor equal to the best fabric that America has yet been able to make. In the whole range of his experience, he says, he does not know of an article that the American manufacturer can now produce and export so as to compete in the markets of the world with foreign manufacturers, even considering the drawbacks allowed by the American tariff. The present unfortunate condition of the manufacturing interests of the country Senator Sprague attributes to over taxation and the great increase of wages of labor since the beginning of the war.

The Bostonians, from the tone of their newspapers, evidently feel very much the proof that they have lost their foreign trade afforded by the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers for want of support. The other American cities are correspondingly elated, as they always are when Boston meets with a misfortune. The Boston Traveller anxious to be facetious in the midst of its sadness, says that "Mr. E. Cuvier seems to look upon Boston with much the same dislike as did some of his countrymen who made a similar hasty departure not quite a century ago."

To which the New York Journal of Commerce retorts, "Exactly, Mr. Traveller, and for the same reason; the Bostonians gave him more kicks than copper."

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

The debates in the Council upon the different measures already reported by telegraph did not amount to much generally, and from this date up to Friday night, when the House adjourned till Monday, I select such matters as may be interesting to the public.

On the question of Weights and Measures, the President left the chair in order to enable him speak upon the question that he might ascertain the extent and character of his responsibility as Colonial Secretary. It came out in the course of the discussion that there was to be no difference in the Imperial standard, but simply in the custodians.

Her Majesty's Naval and Victualling Store Bill passed, it appearing from the hon. Attorney General's statement that the object of the bill existed from a presumption that there would be hereafter sufficient stores in the Colony to render its provisions necessary. Hon. DeCosmos seconded the second reading, when the House went into committee and the bill passed.

In reference to Hon. DeCosmos' motion of enquiry respecting the state of agriculture in the Colony, it was stated in reply that the Government did not possess the means of satisfying the enquiry thoroughly. The hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works had not been in possession of any such information heretofore; but attention had been recently given to this important matter and blank forms sent to the different agricultural districts to be filled, which, if received in time, should gladly be submitted to the House, as it was hoped they might, in a measure, contain the information required, the utility of which was readily recognised.

Hon. DeCosmos' motion relative to drawbacks on merchandise exported was the best thing of the day.

Hon. DeCosmos, in bringing this question before the Council simply desired to get at the intention of the Government, in the first place, and to increase foreign exportation of bonded articles, in the second. The hon. member stated that all countries adjacent to us with whom we chiefly traded gave drawbacks, and he felt assured British Columbia would be a large gainer by adopting an equally liberal system.

Hon. Collector of Customs, in answer, commenced by stating that the laws of the Colony made no provision for granting drawbacks, nor did he know of any intention on the part of the Government to introduce any such measure. He contended no greater liberality could be extended to parties having goods in bond that he had been in the habit of granting, inasmuch as every person had the privilege of breaking bulk and taking out the quantity of goods most convenient to their business, even down to a single box of cigars. In his opinion, if the system of drawbacks was adopted, it would make every town in the country a bonded warehouse. The merits of the question all hinged upon the goods being taken out of bond and returned to the Colony. The plan of certifying every article for exportation when taken on board a vessel and when landed at its destination (say, for instance, a puncheon of rum shipped to Port Townsend) enabled

the cheapest course is, in this case, sure to take the trade. Bulky commodities, like corn and wheat, feel the effect of so small a sum as one cent on a bushel, and the route which gives even that small economy is the one which will be chosen. In this case the difference will amount to nearly thirty cents the bushel of wheat over any other route, as any one can see by making the calculation.

Hon. McDonald (who is a rapid and diffident speaker to follow) instance the case of biscuits made in Victoria from flour on which duty had been paid, and which could not be sold as cheaply as those imported by foreign bakers, owing to no drawback being allowed. Thus, shrimmers bought foreign biscuits in preference. He thought the matter should be strenuously brought before the Government.

The Hon. Collector thought in such particular cases a fair claim might be made for a drawback.

Hon. DeCosmos' motion relative to the population, distinguishing the races—white, Chinese and Indians—failed to bring out the information required, as the Government had no means of giving the total population or its proportions.

Hon. Robson's motion, seconded by hon. Cox, on the Indian Reservations on the Lower Fraser, succeeded somewhat better.

Hon. Trutch informed the House, in reply, that in company with the hon. Ball, he visited the reservations and found the Indians in all cases ready to comply with the demands of the Government. In reference to certain grievances alleged by the Indians to arise from the encroachments of the whites, he explained to them that these lands were not given for ever to the chiefs, when they expressed themselves satisfied with land enough to grow potatoe. Surveys would therefore be immediately made, and ten acres given to the Indian, instead of 80 acres, if the character of the land called for such an arrangement. This, he hoped, would satisfy all parties, as it was found the party laying out the reserves had in most cases exceeded his instructions, and in many instances acted without authority at all.

Hon. Helmcken did not wish to overtax officers of the Government who already had so much to do, but he really thought that something more than merely visiting the reservations should have been done.

Hon. Robson regretted very much that nothing more had been done. As representative of the districts, grievances from both sides were constantly brought before him, and he had constantly urged them on the Government in various ways. Sufficient time had been allowed, and he introduced the motion hoping it would elicit something definite. He did not think it the proper way to transact public business of such urgent importance. Differences like this injured both classes of people, kept the lands unoccupied, and brought the Government into disrepute. Motion carried by 9 to 2.

Hon. McDonald's motion in reference to the School Funds of Victoria, which, I presume, is the most interesting to yourselves, and his motion of a similar character respecting the mainland schools, both of which I sent by telegraph, were carried. The hon. member thought no language too severe to use on this occasion, when he recollects how the promises broken and disregarded by the Government had injured the schools and teachers for the last 18 months. For his own part he was heartily tired, and as heartily ashamed of seeing our public schools and teachers maintain a struggling existence by the aid of the circus and the theatre. In order to deal fairly and intelligently with the Estimates when they appeared, he was anxious to see the difference in the expenditure of the mainland and the island. He did not charge, did not insinuate partiality, but some positive information must be given to quiet the increasing indignation of the people.

Hon. Colonial Secretary replied very briefly, coming on with much feeling, which called forth repeated acknowledgments from the Island members. He said that no one more than himself regretted the non payment of the \$3000 due to the Victoria school fund. It was a distinct promise and pledge, and must be paid. Up to this time, however, the Government had not had the means. He could assure the House the pledge would be redeemed the first moment it was in the power of the Government to do so, and he hoped that would be before any great length of time transpired.

A motion to adjourn brought the hon. McDonald again on his feet to inquire how it was that the Governmental business was not in readiness to be proceeded with. He thought it a shame members should be kept from their homes and business in this trifling manner.

Hon. Pemberton followed in even stronger terms of condemnation, instancing his own case, at this particular time of the year, as one of great inconvenience and hardship.

Hon. Attorney General replied with considerable warmth, that if the Island members had been in their places on the opening of the session it would not have been so, for the final consideration of several important bills had been laid over to suit their convenience. He thought it unjust and unfair that they should now turn round and blame the Government for consequences themselves alone had created.

On Friday, Hon. Helmcken presented three petitions. One asking for an increase of the duties on foreign fruits, another asking to establish an appeal court for the colony, and one asking for the establishment of one Supreme Court. A petition asking for the reduction of the Bonsparte reserve was also received.

Hon. DeCosmos gave notice that at next sitting he would move that the Governor be respectfully requested to lay before the Council the correspondence, if any, with the Imperial and Canadian Governments respecting the admission of the Colony into the Dominion of Canada.

Hon. Helmcken gave notice that on Thursday he would move that the petitions relating to the Court of Appeal and duties on fruit, &c., be referred to the Governor.

Hon. DeCosmos' motion calling for returns relative to Crown Lands was carried.

The motion for an Ordinance to make two-thirds of the Council elect were postponed.

Hon. Robson's motion relating to an Overland Road to Canada was carried.

The Supreme Court Bill was postponed.

Changes in the Routes of Trade.

A writer in the New York Times has the following in regard to a prospective change in the course of the traffic of the great North West:

"A change in the course of the trade of the North West regions, which lie within two or three hundred miles of the Western extremity of Lake Superior is soon to take place. Grain and other produce, which, so far, has gone on its way to the markets of the East down the Mississippi River, and South by railroad, will soon find its way to Lake Superior, and thence be shipped to the East by the lake vessels, steam and sail."

The distance from St. Paul, which is our railroad centre, to the lake is about 180 miles only; to St. Louis is about 800 miles by river; and to Chicago by rail is about 500 miles; from the western end of Lake Superior it is about the same distance to New York by water that it is from Chicago to that city by lake and canal and Hudson. The lake freight is the same. This makes it plain that this change in our trade is to take place.

Hon. Collector of Customs, in answer, commenced by stating that the laws of the Colony made no provision for granting drawbacks, nor did he know of any intention on the part of the Government to introduce any such measure. He contended no greater liberality could be extended to parties having goods in bond than he had been in the habit of granting, inasmuch as every person had the privilege of breaking bulk and taking out the quantity of goods most convenient to their business, even down to a single box of cigars. In his opinion, if the system of drawbacks was adopted, it would make every town in the country a bonded warehouse. The merits of the question all hinged upon the goods being taken out of bond and returned to the Colony. The plan of certifying every article for exportation when taken on board a vessel and when landed at its destination (say, for instance, a puncheon of rum shipped to Port Townsend) enabled

the cheapest course is, in this case, sure to take the trade. Bulky commodities, like corn and wheat, feel the effect of so small a sum as one cent on a bushel, and the route which gives even that small economy is the one which will be chosen. In this case the difference will amount to nearly thirty cents the bushel of wheat over any other route, as any one can see by making the calculation.

A few years ago Minnesota and North Western Wisconsin were without inhabitants; last year with a short crop they exported 10,000,000 bushels of wheat. Good judges say that the annual exports of the North West will amount to 30,000,000 bushels of wheat five years hence. All of which, probably, will be sent down the lakes.

The wheat of Minnesota, ripening during a season of great heat, in an atmosphere free from moisture, is superior to any grown elsewhere in our country; its flour will bear carriage by sea to the warmest latitudes, thus it will be in great request for your city flouring mills. These facts about the quality of our grains are not generally known.

Messrs. Thompson & Scott of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and other capitalists in Philadelphia and elsewhere, foreseeing the great value of the franchise of the Mississippi river and Lake Superior Railroad, which leads from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, and is to become a great trunk line, have undertaken to construct it, and now are driving the work on it energetically.

The same gentlemen, it is said, have become interested in the site of the city which will be the lake port for the great commerce of the region in question, and also of the commerce which in time will grow out of the settlement of the vast and fertile British America possessions, watered by the Red and Saskatchewan rivers, and that of East Indies, which will traverse the continent over the North Pacific Railroad."

Holloway's Ointment and Pill.

The joys of home—How often does it happen that happiness is driven from our hearts by illness?—sickness and sorrow are constant companions; though the most evanescent disease is short, while Holloway's remedies are used to dispossess them.

These medicines can be confidently and heartily recommended to all invalids as the most safe, safe, and certain means of ridding all that is good and lasting out of all that is bad, temporary and internal. They are universally applicable to both sexes in every disease. Holloway's medicines do not deteriorate by being kept, nor are their properties changed by climate; they can be purchased everywhere, and the price at which they are sold is moderate.

The Queen of Perfumes!

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water invigorates and strengthens the weak and debilitated, soothes and quietes the nervous and excitable, and induces healthful slumber to the weary and listless.

As there are counterfeits, buyers must be sure to get the genuine perfume, prepared only by Lanman & Kemp, New York, sole proprietors.

Truth Must Prevail!

Bristol's Sarsaparilla and Pills are sure to purge it of its impure and unwholesome blood, are certain to purge out and carry off all bad humors;

are the best of all medicines for the stomach, liver, and kidneys.

Try them! Try them!

The best Remedy for Purifying the Blood, strengthening the Nerves, Restoring the Lost Appetite, and removing all Diseases.

It is the best preventive against almost any sickness met with.

Composed of herbs only, it can be given safely to infants. Full directions in English, French, Spanish, and every package.

TRY IT!

For sale at the wholesale and retail drug stores and groceries.

EMIL FRESH, Wholesale Druggist, San Francisco, V. I., Aug. 9th, 1867.

ALL BRANCHES OF THE PROFESSION skilfully executed. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or Iodine.

Charge for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Children's Second Teeth, without "Sury" or Chloroform \$1 each. Charge for Fillings and other Work, reduced, so as to come in accordance with the exigency of the times.

For the extraction of teeth, whether simple, strongly and firmly fixed, or broken, whether partially broken or completely divided in two. Advice gratis.

Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867.

IMPORTANT

TO DEALERS AND CONSUMERS OF THE

SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS!

In ordering WINE BITTERS, be sure you ask for the SAINSEVAIN WINE BITTERS, manufactured by MERCADO & SEULY Y SAN FRANCISCO, for inferior kinds are often substituted. Observe the YELLOW LABEL and see that the name of MERCADO & SEULY is on the WRAPPER, LABEL and STAMP.

This most DELICIOUS WINE can be had from the principal Wine Merchants and Liquor Dealers throughout the State.

nos 3 msp

CLARET—Margaux, La Rose, Linelle, in 1 doz cases

SHERRY—Ronaldson's, Hooper's, Nicholas & sons, in cask and case

PORT—Ronaldson's, Hooper's, Nicholas & sons, in cask and case

GIN—Swinn, Board & Co.'s Old Tom

RUM—Jammie, in puncheons and hogsheads

WHISKEY—Cambrachie, in cask

CHAMPAGNE—Veuve Clicquot White Grand Mousseux, 1st quality, in qts and pts

Bouy Cabinet, in qts & pts

Creme de Bouy, in qts

Giesler, in qts

GIN—Swinn, Board & Co.'s Old Tom

GIN—Red and Green Case and in bulk

GIN—Red and Green Case and in bulk

RUM—B. St. Jamaica, 33 per cent o.p.

PORT—Hunt's 4 Diamond, bulk and case

ALSO,

Hennedy and Martell Brandy, in case

Martell, Otard Dupuy, Jules Robin and Sazerac Brandy, in qts

OLD TOM—Swaine, Board & Co., case and bulk

GIN—Red and Green Case and in bulk, J. D. K. Z.

RUM—B. St. Jamaica, 33 per cent o.p.

PORT—Hunt's 4 Diamond, bulk and case

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, March 30, 1868.

DIED.

In this city, on the 29th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Florence Annie Goode, aged 9 months and 2 days, infant daughter of Mr. George Elmes May.

The funeral will have Christ church at half-past 3 p.m., THIS DAY 30th. Friends are invited to attend.

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.**Eastern States.**

CHICAGO, March 24.—The Senate yesterday refused to grant the request of the President's counsel for an extension of thirty days, by a strict party vote, 12 to 41.

NEW YORK, March 24.—A *Herald's* special says a portion of managers agreed last night to a general replication, viz: that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in manner and form as charged against him as aforesaid, anything to his answer to the contrary notwithstanding, and the House of Representatives is ready to make the charges good when the Senate is ready to hear them.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Court of Impeachment was organized at one o'clock and replication presented, which asserts, notwithstanding the President's denial of every averment, that Andrew Johnson is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors mentioned in articles, and the House is ready to prove the same. The Senate has agreed to commence the trial on Monday the 30th.

CHICAGO, March 26.—A *Tribune* special says negotiations concerning the rights of naturalized citizens have been actively pushed with England for some months past; steps were recently taken to expedite the framing of a treaty. The State Department believes a treaty quite as favorable as that with Prussia will receive the assent of the English authorities.

It is said that when the impeachment trial is over, the House Committee on foreign affairs will report in favor of appropriation to purchase Alaska.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Senate to-day ratified the North German treaty relating to emigration and naturalization. The vote was 29 against 8.

Europe.

BERLIN, March 23.—The second session of Parliament of the North German Confederation commenced to day. King William opened the session in person with a speech from the throne. He promised his Government would introduce several new measures to strengthen the union at home and abroad. While enumerating the various treaties which had been made with foreign powers, he particularly alluded to the important one just concluded with the United States, which he said was destined to define and regulate the nationality and consequent national obligations of emigrants from Germany and America. This treaty would destroy all dissension between these countries and unite more closely two nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and race. The King concluded his speech by expressing with marked emphasis his confidence in the permanence of peace, which he was glad to say now prevailed among the nations of Europe.

London, March 23—Midnight.—In the House of Commons to-night Gladstone introduced the resolutions on the Church Reform of which he gave notice last week. The substance of these resolutions is as follows: First—In the opinion of this House it should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had, however, for personal interests and rights of property. Second—That no new personal rights should be created and that the commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament on the whole question. Third—That a petition should be presented to the Queen praying that the Church patronage of Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.

When the resolutions had been read, Dieraeli said the Government would be ready to meet the consideration of these resolutions in the House by the end of the present month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the thirtieth of March.

VIENNA, March 23.—The civil marriage bill has finally passed both Houses of the Reichstag.

MANCHESTER, March 23.—The Fenians Thompson and Mullaley, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of policeman Brett, have been reprieved.

LONDON, March 25.—An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House yesterday, presided over by the Lord Mayor. A committee was appointed to urge forward telegraphic communication to India, China and Australia by a submarine cable. The English Government will be asked to assist in this important undertaking.

An insurrection is reported to have occurred at Bordeaux. Sedition placards have occurred at Paris, Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux.

The forming of the Garde Mobile is assigned as the cause of the disturbance.

PARIS, March 25.—In the Corps Legislatif the right of public meetings passed.

BERLIN, March 25.—Wirtzberg has elected delegates to a Congress of the Zollverein, which opposed the policy of Prussia.

FLORENCE, March 26.—It is officially announced that the Government will send a ship of war to Japan to protect the trade of Italy.

The Abyssinian War.

LONDON, March 23.—Advices from Abyssinia continue favorable. Nearly all the troops have reached the high table lands, though the roads are found very bad. The extreme van has arrived in the vicinity of Lake Asbaras and met no hostile opposition. The country yielded little to support the army except meat and flour, but a great quantity of stores has accumulated at Antalo. A report had been received from the interior that King Theodore has entrenched himself with his whole army on Pattata Plateau. It is impossible to say whether the report is true.

West Indies.

HAVANA, March 23.—Violent shocks of earthquake were felt at Porto Rico on the 10th and 17th of March, and buildings were badly damaged and ships carried ashore.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Reports from Jamaica state that the rebels were within sixteen miles of Carracas and that the capital was in a state of siege.

The Secretary of the French Legation was shot through a blunder of the troops.

Mexico.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The *Herald's* Vera Cruz edition of the 19th says, the traitor Lopez has been imprisoned, and General Negrete conveyed to the Capital.

The press as well as the judiciary now denounce as unconstitutional the law against traitors passed January 25th, 1866, under which Maximilian was tried and executed.

A heavy fine had been imposed on the British steamer Danube and her owners for smuggling, but it is still unpaid. The captain, West, will be imprisoned if he returns to Vera Cruz.

California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19.—Gold closed to-day at 138 1/4. Sterling 109 1/2@110.

Legal Tenders 71 1/2@72.

Flour—Best Oregon brands extra, \$7 50@7 75.

Jobbing—City millers have generally lowered their prices 25 cents per bbl.

Superfine half sacks \$6 75@7 25; qr. \$7@7 25; extra half sacks, \$7 50@7 75; qr. \$7 75@8.

Wheat dull and a shade easier. Sales 2,000 sacks; good milling at \$2 50.

Barley \$1 95@2 95, nominal.

Oats \$2 25@3 30.

Sailed March 27.—Bark Huntsville, Port Townsend.

Cleared March 26.—Ship Rivers for Port Townsend; bark Oward, Unalaska.

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HUMAN REMAINS FOUND.—Yesterday afternoon the remains of a man were found lying on the beach near Foul Bay. They had evidently lain in the water for a long time. The head, arms and upper part of the body are entirely gone, leaving the spinal column white and bare. From the waist down the remains are in a tolerable state of preservation, and are covered with a pair of fine black cassimere pants and the feet encased in fine oafskin boots. The remains are evidently those of a large man, and the pants and boots are said to correspond with those worn by the missing man William Black, who disappeared from his home about two months ago while laboring under aberration of mind, and who was believed to have drowned himself in James Bay. The circumstance was reported to the Police and an inquest will probably be held to-day.

NOTHING more has transpired at New Westminster in regard to the settlement of the Capital question than is already known here. Speculation is active, and Dame Rumor with her thousand tongues is busily engaged in retailing her budget of gossip. Some New Westministerians cling with a tenacity worth of a better cause to the delusive hope that the Capital will remain stationary; others, conceding that it is lost to them, are using their best endeavors to have it fixed by a vote of the Council at any point but Victoria, and the claims of Yale are being urged as a compromise location. The Governor still withholds the message on the subject. The excuse tendered is that he has been ill. A telegram from New Westminster expresses the belief that the message will come before the Council to-day.

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REV. MR. JENNS, of Nanaimo, preached

morning and evening yesterday at the Cathedral Church to large and appreciative audiences.

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WORK has been commenced on the new wharves and warehouses of the Hudson Bay Company at Esquimalt.

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VICTORIA RIFLE CORPS.—Position drill, Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. By Order J. GORDON VINTER, Lieut and Adjutant.

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“E. M.”—Your communication is crowded out until to-morrow.

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“DICK TURPIN” will be played at the Circus to-morrow evening with full cast.

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DANCING CLASSES.—Mrs. Digby Palmer will open a dancing class for the instruction of juveniles at Mrs. Wilson Brown's school on the first week in April. The class will meet every Monday and Thursday afternoon at half-past three o'clock. Boys admitted up to eight years of age.

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IF you wish the very best CABINET PHOTOGRAPHS, you must call on BRADLEY & KULOFSON, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

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FRED PAYNE has removed his Cheap Shaving Shop to the opposite side of Johnson street, just above the Miller's Saloon.

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CEMENT.

THE ADVERTISER IS DESIROUS

of meeting with an individual or individuals to

arrange with him to supply

the market with

the best quality of

the CEMENT.

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THE EXMONT.—The telegraph ship Egmont, Capt. Dige, was towed out to the Suez by

St. James Douglas yesterday morning.

The Egmont is bound for New York city.

She has aboard the cable originally designed

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THE river steamer Lillian, Capt. Fleming sailed for Yale at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, carrying 30 passengers and 150 tons of freight for the upper country. The rate of passage was fixed at \$5, and freight at \$8 per ton. After rounding Discovery Island one of the boiler gave out and the steamer was headed for Cadboro Bay, where she remained until some time yesterday, when she was reported as having continued on her trip.

A few days ago a farmer at Cowichan discovered in the woods the dead and partly devoured carcass of one of his cows. Sprinkling a little strychnine on the carcass he went his way, and returning next day found six gray wolves and a black one lying dead around. They had returned to feast on the poisoned remains and had fallen victims to their rapacity.

UPSET.—A few days ago Sir James Carswell, with three other settlers, attempted to cross Cowichan Bay in a canoe. When half way over Carswell fell into the water, and his companions, in attempting to save him, upset the canoe. The party were rescued with difficulty by Indians, but a quantity of goods which was in the canoe was lost.

THE farmers in all the districts are laying down heavier crops of wheat, barley and oats than ever before, and should the season prove propitious the yield will be very great. Some apprehension is felt of a dry spring. Last spring, it will be remembered, but little rain fell, and the yield of cereals was small in consequence.

OUR manufacturing interests have taken a start in a new direction. Heretofore we have import no more sashes, doors or blinds. Mr. Jones has laid the foundation for an extensive manufactory on Cormorant street, just above Kwong Lee & Co., of sufficient capacity to supply articles of the kind in any required quantity.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A man was brought before Mr. Pemberton on Saturday, charged with being a suspicious character. He was remanded for three days; in the meantime, should he elect to make himself “scarce,” no obstacle will be interposed by the Police.

NEW DOMINION CREEK.—One of the new Cariboo creeks lately discovered to be auriferous is one called New Dominion. A prospect of \$150 has been obtained and many claims are staked off. Private letters state that the locality is believed to be very rich in gold.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.—On Saturday morning Mr. Irvine, a farmer in Victoria District, found 34 head of his sheep dead in the flock. The bodies bore evidence of having been torn by panthers. A hunt will be organized. Where are the paper-buntings?

THE WRECKS.—Several rafts of lumber, forming part of the cargo of the lost bark Rosalie, have been saved by the wreckers. The Fauny has been stripped of all things of value and we learn that a hole will be cut through her timbers with a view to saving the coal in her hold.

AFLOAT.—Parties who went down to the Straits yesterday in the Sir James Douglas report meeting quantities of drift lumber, portions of the cargo of the Hawaiian bark lately wrecked on Discovery Island.

A PRIVATE telegram from New Westminster on Saturday stated that the Capital Message will be sent down to the Council on Monday (to-day). The Governor's illness has prevented earlier attention to the matter.

THE greatfeat of jumping over 100 hurdles, each three feet six inches high, in 30 minutes, will be attempted this evening at the Alhambra. A wager of \$100 depends on the result and much interest is manifested.

FOOT BALL.—The game of foot-ball between the Town and Fleet Clubs, on Saturday, resulted in an easy victory for the latter, who scored six to their opponents' two.

NOVEL RACQUETTA.—A regatta, under the auspices of the officers of H M Fleet, is arranged for Thursday next, in Esquimalt harbor.

THE Enterprise, on Saturday evening, brought down the H. C. Stamp, Macdonald Walkem and Pemberton, and \$103,000 in treasure from Cariboo for the banks.

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